

NATIONAL GUARD MEN RECEIVE REPRIMAND

Commissioned Officers Who Failed to Report at Last Official Matches Taken to Task by Major Bell.

Company, C, Sixth Battalion, Wins Last Week's Match by Score of 212 Points. News of the Soldiers.

As a result of the laxity shown by a number of commissioned officers of the District of Columbia National Guard in regard to rifle practice, several of them have been quietly reprimanded by the higher officials of the organization. Although it is believed that the little lectures these men received will suffice, the military authorities are waiting to see the improvement at the next official practice of the general staff, and non-commissioned officers of the regiments and battalions, which will be held on the night of January 28.

At the last official matches, which were held on the 15th of the present month, out of all the commissioned officers who are expected to report for rifle practice, in accordance with the general orders of the organization, only five put in an appearance, while the others could not be located. The attention of Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commander of the District militia, was called to the negligence of the officers, and he ordered that measures be adopted to bring the delinquents into line. Accordingly, Maj. James E. Bell, inspector of rifle practice, took the tardy officers to task for their often repeated violation of the general orders of the National Guard.

Bell Responsible.

Major Bell is in a manner responsible for the good or bad marksmanship of the District National Guard, and only the pride he had in the Guard caused him to report the officers' dereliction of duty so the commanding officer. It is believed that the matter has been settled for all time now, but it cannot be denied that the precedent set by the commissioned and non-commissioned officers will have a bad effect on the men in the ranks, who are expected to defend their lives with their rifles in time of war, and should, therefore, be expert in handling them.

Major Bell has postponed the date of the battalion matches until next Friday. It was originally planned to have these matches tomorrow night, but owing to a conflict of dates which would have been caused if the matches were held tomorrow, the postponement was decided upon. The regimental matches will, however, be shot off tomorrow night as per schedule. The rivalry which exists between the First and Second Regiments is great, and the men who have been picked out to defend the honor of each will do the best shooting of their lives in order to come out on top.

Company Matches.

On the first two nights of last week the company matches were shot. The event was easily won by Company C, Sixth Battalion, with the high score of 212 points. Although there was no brilliant shooting on the part of any particular individuals, as a general rule it was fairly good, and demonstrated that the guardsmen could, with a little practice turn out some remarkably high scores if properly coached.

The companies making the highest scores were, Company C, Sixth Battalion, 212 points; Company A, Sixth Battalion, 208 points; Company A, Fifth Battalion, 205 points, and Company B, First Battalion, 198 points. With the exception of the last, the highest scores were made by the Second Regiment men. It is believed that the men from that regiment have an easy thing with the First Regiment, if the scores on January 30 are anything like the past performances of the men. The following are the scores:

UNION CONTROLS WORK IN MINES, SAYS WITNESS

Hard to Secure Locals' Permit to Hire Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Samuel Dickson, attorney for the independent coal operators of the Lehigh region, made a sensation in the union ranks today by reading to the strike commission this telegram sent to George F. Baer, president of the Reading railway, by R. C. Fether, of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, at Pottsville:

"Thirty-one collieries and six jig-houses working to-day at north Mahanoy colliery. Men went home, refusing to wait until a frozen water pipe could be changed to enable breaker to start. Colliery was ready to start at 7:30 a. m."

Mr. Darrow's attorney for the miners, jumped to his feet and began reading a clipping, which declared that the restriction on the output of coal was due to the operators, and not to the miners.

"Plant tools and perjured witnesses," were some of the expressions he used. "Whence comes that?" asked General Wilson, perceptively.

Mr. Darrow explained that it was an editorial article which had appeared in a Scranton newspaper.

Another instance of union tyranny was brought out in the examination of J. C. Gilligan, foreman of the Wyoming colliery. He had been talking of conditions at his mines.

"The union," he said, "drew up resolutions giving us permission to discharge any man absent more than two days following a pay day. Then it expelled one of our watchmen because he worked more than eight hours. We posted a notice urging the miners to work on January 1 last, but they would not, and only a few reported for work the next day."

"Does the union rule your work?" asked Judge Gray.

"Yes," said Gilligan. "Before the men would start work after the last strike I had to secure a written permit from local 1289 to hire men."

SENATE GIVES OUT CANAL PACT TEXT

(Continued from First Page.)

landholders in the zone of territory, nor shall it interfere with the rights of way over public roads, nor does it include the cities of Panama and Colon, except so far as lands and other property therein are now owned by or in possession of the canal company or the railroad company; "but all the stipulations contained in Article 35 of the treaty of 1846-48 between the contracting parties shall continue and apply in full force to the cities of Panama and Colon and to the accessory community lands and other property within the said zone, and the territory thereon shall be neutral territory, and the United States shall continue to guarantee the neutrality thereof and the sovereignty of Colombia thereover.

"In furtherance of this last provision there shall be created a joint commission by the governments of Colombia and the United States that shall establish and enforce sanitary and police regulations."

The rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention do not affect the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia over the territory within whose boundaries such rights and privileges are to be exercised. The United States also freely acknowledges and recognizes this sovereignty, and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or other South American republics.

Colombia declares free for all-time the ports at the entrance of the canal and renounces all rights to collect any custom house tolls or taxes of any sort. To Colombia is reserved the right to erect custom houses and guards for the collection of duties on imports destined to other portions of Colombia. No duty of any kind shall be imposed by Colombia on the canal, vessels using it, or on any properties ceded to the United States by the treaty. Provision is made for the full importation by the United States of laborers, machinery, and materials for the construction and operation of the waterway. If any such articles are disposed of for use without the treaty zone, excepting to Panama and Colon, they shall be subject to regular duties of Colombia.

The United States and Colombia engage jointly to establish and maintain upon said zone, judicial tribunals having civil, criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, and to be composed of jurists appointed by the governments of the United States and Colombia in a manner hereafter to be agreed upon between said governments, and which tribunals shall have jurisdiction of certain controversies hereinafter mentioned, and of all crimes, felonies, and misdemeanors committed within said zone, and of all cases arising in admiralty, according to such laws and procedure as shall be hereafter agreed upon and declared by the two governments.

Such joint judicial tribunal shall have exclusive jurisdiction in said zone of all controversies between citizens of the United States and citizens of Colombia, and between citizens of nations other than Colombia or the United States; and also of all crimes, felonies and misdemeanors committed within said zone, and of all questions of admiralty arising therein.

With regard to protecting the waterway in time of war, the following provision applies:

"If it should become necessary at any time to employ armed forces for the safety or protection of the canal, or of the ships that make use of the same, or the railways and other works, the Republic of Colombia agrees to provide the forces necessary for such purpose, according to the circumstances of the case, but if the government of Colombia cannot effectively comply with this obligation, then, with the consent of or at the request of Colombia, or of her minister at Washington, or of the local authorities, civil or military, the United States shall employ such force as may be necessary for that sole purpose; and as soon as the necessity shall have ceased will withdraw the forces so employed. Under exceptional circumstances, however, on account of unforeseen or imminent danger to said canal, railways and other works, or to the lives and property of the persons employed upon the canal, railways, and other works, the Government of the United States is authorized to act in the interest of their protection, without the necessity of obtaining the consent beforehand of the Government of Colombia; and it shall give immediate advice of the measures adopted for the purpose stated; and as soon as sufficient Colombian forces shall arrive to attend to the indicated purpose, those of the United States shall retire."

The Government of the United States agrees to complete the construction of the preliminary works necessary, together with all the auxiliary works, in the shortest time possible, and within two years from the date of the exchange of ratification of this convention the main works of the canal proper shall be commenced, and it shall be opened to the traffic between the two oceans within twelve years after such period of two years. In case, however, that any difficulties or obstacles should arise in the construction of the canal which are at present impossible to foresee, in consideration of the good faith with which the Government of the United States shall have proceeded, and the large amount of money expended so far on the works and the nature of the difficulties which may have arisen, the government of Colombia will prolong the terms stipulated in this article up to twelve years more for the completion of the work of the canal.

The formation of the joint commission which shall have power to award damages to private owners caused by inundation or deviation of water courses, which indemnities are to be borne solely by the United States, is to be established as follows:

The President of the United States shall nominate two persons and the president of Colombia shall nominate two persons and they shall proceed to a

decision; but in case of disagreement of the commission (by reason of their being equally divided in conclusion) an umpire shall be appointed by the two governments, who shall render the decision. In the event of death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner or umpire, or of his declining, or ceasing to act, his place shall be filled by the appointment of another person in the manner above indicated. All decisions by a majority of the commission or by the umpire shall be final.

Eight months is allowed for the ratification of the treaty by both countries. The treaty is signed by Secretary Hay for the United States and Tomas Herran for Colombia.

ADDICKS CONFIDENT OF LONG-TERM SEAT

Calls on the President With Delaware State Chairman.

The effort to draw President Roosevelt into the long-standing Senatorial struggle in Delaware was repeated again yesterday, and ended with as little practical effect as has accompanied the general previous friendly assaults upon the headquarters of the nation's Executive.

J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, and J. Frank Allee, Republican State chairman of the Diamond State, called upon the President at the White House offices early in the afternoon. They saw the President for a few moments only, as he had an appointment at the Corcoran Art Gallery for the first sitting for his portrait by Charran. He went to the gallery accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou.

On leaving the White House, Mr. Addicks contented himself with the same confident smile he has always worn, and the determination not to say anything, except that he would finally win a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Allee was more specific. "Mr. Addicks will win the long-term seat in the Senate," he said. "We are confident he will be elected. No, I will not make any prediction as to the date, but he will win."

When Mr. Addicks and his political manager were ushered into the anteroom of the President's office, they found there two of their leading opponents, Henry Robertson and T. Coleman Dupont, a relative of Col. Henry Dupont, who has always opposed Mr. Addicks' ambition to reach the United States Senate.

PRESIDENT BELITTLES SINGLE-STICK INJURY

His Physicians, However, Forbid Him to Use the Right Hand.

President Roosevelt is suffering with perioritis as the result of the severe injury to his hand sustained in the course of his single-stick exercise with Gen. Leonard Wood. The use of the hand, to any great extent, has been prohibited by the President's physicians.

The similarity between the present injury and the wound received by the President in the Pittsfield trolley accident on September 3 last, has caused some of his friends to feel concerned lest a similar tedious illness may result. The partial incapacitation which then ensued, necessitating an operation, the abandonment of his Western trip and ultimately another operation, all came from a mere bruise which was not thought to be of any moment.

In the present case, as before, the injury has resulted in inflammation of the perioritis, as the skin covering of the bone is called. The bone now affected is the ulna, which, when the arm is extended with palm upward, is the inside bone. The danger is not in the mere fact of the inflammation, which frequently follows a bruise, but in increasing the irritation by constant use of the member affected, and preventing quick healing. Under these circumstances it is not unusual, doctors say, for the patient to greatly underestimate the seriousness of his case.

The points of similarity between the previous injury to the President's leg and the present one to his wrist relate not only to the character of the wound but to the time which elapsed until each became troublesome. It was three weeks after the Pittsfield accident before the injury was determined to be such as to necessitate an operation and the ensuing semi-retirement of the President.

Inquiry yesterday elicited the information that the President's injury is one of several weeks' standing, instead of only a recent hurt. The first public news of the injury got abroad last Thursday night when, at the judiciary reception, the President greeted guests by extending the left hand. The President did this, it is said, at the express direction of Surgeon General Rixey, who feared possible complications should the inflammation then existing be further increased by the 1,400 shakes of the hand by that many guests. When guests made inquiries as to the President's injured hand the matter was passed off lightly.

It now appears that the injury was received in a "combal" with General Wood the latter part of December, a few days before the New Year. Dr. Rixey and Dr. Lung were called into consultation and advised against the President shaking

hands with guests at the New Year Day reception. The President made light of his injury and would not listen to any suggestion that he offer a left-handed welcome to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court, the members of Congress, the army and navy and citizens in general on the one great formal reception of the whole year. Consequently he bore the discomfort of the ordeal and shook hands with sixteen hundred persons.

Since that time the President has held two large receptions, those in honor of the Diplomatic Corps and Judiciary. At the former the President received 2,139 additional handshakes and was ready for the next ordeal when his physicians put in their absolute prohibition and the President unwillingly yielded. At the reception to the Judiciary, therefore, he used the left hand, and the blunt admission as to his injury had to follow.

ROLAND F. CROMELIN

PROVIDES FOR HIS HEIRS

Roland F. Cromelin, by his will, dated November 15 last, filed yesterday for probate, leaves to his wife, Lillian M. Cromelin, that share of his estate to which she may be entitled under the laws of the District. He also directs that the following bequests be made out of his estate: To his friends, Edward D. Easton and Aaron Johns, in memory of a long and close friendship and of their uniform kindness and helpful consideration in business and otherwise, \$5,000 each; to his nephews, Paul Bowen Cromelin, Paul Gustave Cromelin, and John Stafford Cromelin, \$500 each; to Harper Robb, stepson of his sister Amelia, \$500. All the remainder of the estate is left to his son, Aaron B. Cromelin, and his daughter, Lillian, Rosalie, and Queenie Cromelin. He leaves nothing to his daughters Katherine and Sadie. He names his son, Aaron B. Cromelin, and the Hackensack Trust Company, of Hackensack, N. J., as executors of the estate.

THE SPALDING LECTURE.

The Right Rev. John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, will deliver a lecture this evening at the Columbia Theater on "Education." Bishop Spalding was the prime mover in the establishment of the Catholic University, and also the Trinity College for the higher education of women. This lecture is given under the auspices of the Washington Council of the Knights of Columbus, which has on its rolls some of the most prominent Catholics of the city.

PROMINENT NEGROES TO HOLD MASS MEETING

Will Discuss Subject of Disfranchisement.

Some of the most prominent negroes of the country will gather in this city tomorrow to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the National Afro-American Council. The conference will assume the form of a public mass meeting, and will be held at the Lincoln Memorial Church, corner of Eleventh and R Streets northwest.

The principal address will be made by Col. William A. Pledger, of Georgia, an attorney who has been retained by the Afro-Americans of Virginia to test the constitutionality of the disfranchising laws of that State. His subject will be "The Disfranchisement of the Afro-Americans of Virginia and What They Have Done to Resist It."

Following this, brief addresses will be made by Bishop A. Walters, chairman of the executive committee; J. Madison Vance, of Louisiana; Dr. W. T. Vernon, president of the Western University of Kansas; Dr. W. C. Jason, of the State College, Dover, Del.; M. M. Lewey, of Pensacola, Fla.; Dr. Ernest Lyon, who will probably be the next minister to Liberia; Cyrus Field Adams, of Illinois, assistant register of the United States Treasury; Bishop C. S. Smith, of the A. M. E. Church; the Hon. John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia; F. L. McGhee, of Minnesota; the Hon. George H. White, ex-member of Congress from North Carolina; J. W. Thompson, of New York; the Hon. H. C. Smith, member of the Ohio Legislature; the Hon. J. C. Napier, of Nashville, Tenn.; W. L. Taylor, president of the True Reformers; J. R. Clifford, of West Virginia; the Rev. George W. Lee, W. H. Brooks and J. Anderson Taylor, of this city; E. P. McCabe, of Oklahoma, and others.

The object of the Afro-American Council is to relieve the political and industrial position of a large portion of the negro race, especially in the South. It is the aim of the body to incorporate all existing social, religious, political and benevolent organizations into the scope of its membership. The uplifting and development of the Afro-American people is the purpose for which it was organized.

DEMAND MABINI'S RELEASE.

At a meeting of the Liberty League of Washington, at headquarters Friday evening, resolutions offered by Dr. W. A. Croft were adopted, calling upon the President to release Apolinario Mabini, president of the council of the Philippine republic, held in prison on the island. The resolutions commended Senator Hoar and criticized the Government's Philippine policy.

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